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DESCRIPTIONS OF THE GRIFFITH TURN-TABLES.

E. H. GRIFFITH, A. M., F. R. M. S., Fairport, N. Y.

NUMBER ONE.

A description of this table has never been published, but it was first made for me some years ago by the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company. The usual L shaped corner-clamps are used to hold the slide, but one of them is held permanently in position $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the center, while the one on the opposite side is fastened to a rod on the side which moves in the table and is regulated by a spring which forces it firmly against the slide, holding it in position between the two clamps. If the slides are three inches long they will be perfectly centered—if not, they will always be held in the same relative position. The little cut will show the construction of the table. When the slide is to be introduced, the clamp, which is regulated by a spring, is drawn back until it is put in position.

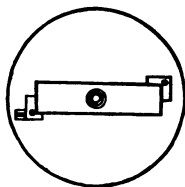


Fig. 1.

NUMBER TWO.

This table is claimed to be an improvement on the Matthews form. One of the triangular slide-supports is moved back and forth by means of a small screw. One end of the screw is fastened to the triangular support, while the other end is made to pass through a milled nut, which is set in the head of a small post near the support. A small screw near the end of the other triangular support is used for decentering.



Fig. 2.

NUMBER THREE.

The slide-holders of this table are four pins, one of which is fastened to a spring and movable. Two of the pins are on opposite sides of the center, equi-distant from it and about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches apart. They are for holding the slide and centering for width when it is forced against them by means of the third pin, which is moved back and forth by a spring on the upper or on the lower surface of the table, as desired. The fourth pin is for length, and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the center of the table. One end of the slide is forced against the pin as in the cut.

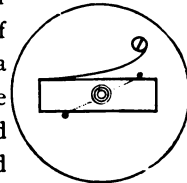


Fig. 3.

NUMBER FOUR.

The center of the table marked with the circles has a spring attached to it beneath. The slide being placed between the two pins in this center, is partially rotated against the spring and pushed forward, when the spring keys it between the two pins and a third

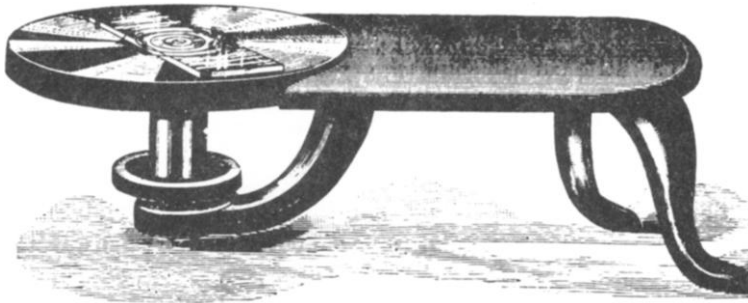


Fig. 4.

fixed pin at the upper side of the slide (towards the left). The fourth pin at the left end is for length. The table can be lifted from the spindle, allowing an examination of the object. This table is used with the latest Griffith Club microscope, and is made separately with a hand-rest.

NUMBER FIVE.

This table is a modification of Nos. 3 and 4, but it is made of heavy sheet brass with the rim turned under and loaded, to give it momentum. Instead of the countersunk movable disk, as in table No. 4, a ring regulated by a spring is fitted to the spindle socket,

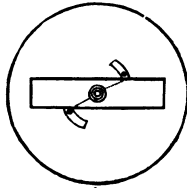


Fig. 5.

next to the under surface of the table-head. On the upper surface of the ring are the two pins for clasping the slide. They pass through two slots in the spun-brass head as seen in the cut. The spring as used in

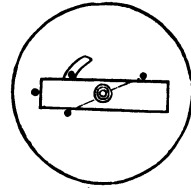


Fig. 6.

No. 3 may be substituted if desired, and worked underneath, as in fig. 6. The hand-rest of this table is a disk, also of spun-brass, and with a rim turned under. Under the hand-rest clock-work may easily be placed, if desired, and the table may be made to run in a perpendicular instead of a horizontal position.